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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. H. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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HELD BY ENEMY

Lieut. Gilmore and Party Prison-
ers of the Insurgents.

WORD FROM THE OFFICE

Captives Well Treated—Provisions
Sent to Them—A Report Made
By General Otis.

MANILA, May 2, 2:55 p. m.—The
first authentic information regarding
Lieut. J. C. Gilmore and his party of
fourteen men of the gunboat York-
town, who were captured by the Fili-
pinos on April 12th, was received to-
day at the hands of Maj. Argueles of
the staff of Gen. Antonio Luna.

It is in the form of a list of the
missing men and is signed by Lieut.
Gilmore. The lieutenant reports that
he and his party have been brought
across the mountains from Baler,
where they were captured.

This information was brought in re-
sponse to a note which Maj. Gen. Mac-
Arthur sent to Luna by Maj. Shields
and Lieut. Hayne, and which those of-
ficers, bearing a flag of truce, carried
across Gen. Luna's lines yesterday
evening. The note, after asking for
prisoners in Gen. Luna's hands, con-
cluded with the message that he (Gen.
MacArthur) would be pleased to meet
Gen. Luna.

Maj. Shields and Lieut. Hayne found
a span of the railroad bridge, a mile
from St. Thomas, broken.

The officers sent the provisions for
the prisoners on a hand car at the
end of the bridge, placing the car in
the keeping of the Filipinos, whose
conduct throughout the various nego-
tiations has been all that could be ex-
pected of a civilized nation.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The fol-
lowing cablegram was received at the
War Department at midnight:

"MANILA, May 2.—Adjutant-Gen-
eral, Washington: List of prisoners
in the hands of insurgents just re-
ceived shows Lieut. Gilmore and sev-
eral enlisted men in the navy lost from
the Yorktown, and six enlisted men
from the army. Three of the six were
wrongfully arrested in January before
hostilities commenced; all reported to
be doing well. Besides the above, two
men in the hands of the insurgents,
South and Capt. Rockefeller, still un-
accounted for. OTIS."

Pygmalion and Galatea.

The farewell performance of Janet
Waldorf and company was given at the
Opera house last evening. The play
was "Pygmalion and Galatea," repeat-
ed by request. There was a fairly good
and appreciative audience. Miss Wal-
dorf's Galatea, as has been said be-
fore, was just as sweet as it could be.
Mr. McVay's Crysos was as funny
as ever, and Miss Boyer's reading of
the part of Pygmalion's wife was per-
fect.

Although this was the farewell night
of the Waldorf company at the Opera
house they give one more performance
of "As You Like It" in the open
air with the grounds at Punahou as an
ideal forest of Arden. The perform-
ance is for the benefit of the com-
bined charities of the city. There
should be large patronage for this rea-
son. But, besides, how many have
seen an open air performance of "As
You Like It?" The play is doubly
realistic with natural tropical sur-
roundings.

T. H. A.

Trial of Rioters.

The case of the Kahuku Japanese
was the center of attraction at the
Government building yesterday. There
was a crowd of people coming and go-
ing and the corridors had more life
than they have had for some time.

The same Chinaman who was put on
at the opening of the case, began the
morning's testimony. He gave evidence
in regard to the numerous cuts he had
received during the melee and identi-
fied one of the defendants.

The next witness was Manager
Weight, of Kahuku plantation. He
gave an account of the riot as he had
seen it. As soon as he learned that the
fight was in progress he mounted his
horse and rode to the scene. He de-

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tailed his efforts in subduing the
trouble. His testimony occupied the
greater portion of the afternoon.
The night session was taken up with
evidence along the same line.

Sugar Stocks Abroad.

From the morning report for April
on the transactions of the San Fran-
cisco Stock and Bond Exchange:
Hana—2610 shares sold at \$16 75 to
\$18 25.

H. C.—8621 shares sold at \$83 50 to
\$125 50.
Hutchinson—13,320 shares sold at
\$31 37 1/2 to \$38 75.
Paubau—19,000 shares sold at \$35 45
to \$43 50.

General H. G. Otis.

Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, who went
through Honolulu with one of the
earlier expeditions to Manila, and made
many friends during his stay here, has
returned to his home at Los Angeles.
Upon his arrival there he met with a
royal welcome. Thousands of people
shook the hand of the soldier-editor,
who responded in a few modest words.

TO WED A PRINCE

Gen. Grant's Granddaugh-
ter Meets Her Fate.

A Pretty Romance of Ancient
Roms—Lucky Man at the Head
of a Russian House.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Julia Grant,
daughter of Brig-General Frederick
Grant, is engaged to Prince Cantacuz-
ene of Russia, late military attaché of
his country's embassy at Rome. The
report reached Chicago today. Gen.
Grant, who is in the city with his wife
for a brief visit before he departs for
the Philippines to serve on Gen. Otis's
staff, confirmed it tonight. Miss Grant
has been abroad with her aunt, Mrs.
Potter Palmer, for several months and
both are stopping in Paris.

The engagement marks an end of the
first chapter of a romance which began
not more than three months ago in
Rome. Prince Cantacuzene was at that
time with the Russian Embassy, and
with several other young officers was
attracted by the handsome American girl.
When Mrs. Palmer took her fair
charge to Caena, the Prince followed.
It is surmised that the Prince asked
for Miss Grant's hand after she re-
ached Paris.

Prince Cantacuzene is 25 years old
and a lieutenant in the Imperial
Guards. The family is one of the
greatest and oldest in Russia and he
became the head of the house with the
death of his father. He owns vast es-
tates just east of Moscow, where he
maintains a magnificent chateau. He
is said to be unusually talented and a
young man of fine character.

ARMISTICE IN SAMOA.

APIA, Samoa, April 27.—Via
Auckland, New Zealand, May 3.
—Mataafa, the rebel chief, has
accepted an armistice.

The Germans, however, de-
clined to sign the proclamation.
WASHINGTON, May 3.—Of-
ficials at the German Embassy
say that up to the close of office
hours no recent communication
had been received of events in
Samoa. Evidently nothing of
an important nature was ex-
pected for some time, as Em-
bassador von Hillebrand has left
the city for a visit of several
days to New York.

Fuller reports of affairs lead-
ing up to the armistice are
awaited with much interest, and
the hope is confidently ex-
pressed that the Mataafa ele-
ment has decided to submit and
await the decision of the joint
Commission now on its way
there. Germany, it was stated,
was anxious that there should
be an end to hostilities.

M'KINLEY CABLES DEWEY.

NEW YORK, May 1.—President Mc-
Kinley today sent the following to Ad-
miral Dewey:

"May 1, 1899.—Dewey, Manila: On
this anniversary of your great victory,
the people of the United States unite in
an expression of affection and grati-
tude to yourself and the brave officers
and men of your fleet, whose brilliant
achievements marked an epoch in his-
tory which will live in the annals of
the world's heroic deeds.
"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

RIOT IN IDAHO

Lawless Acts of a Great Mob of
Excited Miners.

BOLD USE OF DYNAMITE

Property to the Value of \$200,000
Destroyed—Martial Law Declared
—Arrests Made.

BOISE, Idaho, May 3.—Governor
Stuenkelberg tonight issued a procla-
mation declaring Shoshone county in
a state of insurrection. This will re-
sult in placing the government of the
county, in so far as it may be neces-
sary, under military rule.

WARDNER, Idaho, May 3.—All day
long the work of arresting the men
believed to have been connected with
the Bunker Hill outrages has been in
progress. Tonight 104 prisoners are
under guard in the barn that has been
turned into a jail for their detention.
Among them are many ringleaders in
the organization. More of the chief
dynamiters, however, have escaped,
and are now getting out of the country
as best they may. Their arrest is a
matter of time. They will not escape.
The State will go bankrupt, if neces-
sary, in order to secure their convic-
tion.

By 10 o'clock this morning the work
of drawing the formal complaints
against the more notorious strikers had
been completed. The document was a
lengthy one and in it were set down
the names of about fifty suspects. Then
the work of making the arrests com-
menced. As martial law had not at
that time been declared, the local con-
stables were deputed to serve the war-
rants; but they were not alone in the
work. Capt. Batchelor of Company M,
Twenty-fourth United States Infantry,
put a squad of his colored fighters at
the command of the constables and be-
gan the hunt.

Up to the head of the gulch marched
the pursuers, and then turning back,
they commenced a search of every
point where the rioters might be in
concealment. Their coming in caused
a panic among the strikers. There was
a wild scramble among them up the
sides of the canyon, but they were not
to escape in that way. As they dodged
through the brush on the mountain
side the constables and their deputies
started in pursuit, and in most cases
the chase was a short one. The sight
of the dusky soldiers' glinting rifles
was generally sufficient to make them
meekly surrender.

Lined up two abreast and closely
guarded by the soldiers, the captives
were marched back down to the camp
at the station in little bunches of twen-
ty or thirty. There they were turned
into a vacant lot and kept under guard
until about 5 o'clock, when they were
transferred into the loft of a near-by
barn.

A company of the Fourth Cavalry
from Walla Walla arrived here at
noon.

The inquest on the dead men has
been commenced.

WARDNER, Idaho, April 29.—Arm-
ed, masked and desperate, 1000 miners
from Canyon Creek poured into the
town at noon today on a stolen North-
ern Pacific train. Three hours later
they had left with their mission ac-
complished. The great Bunker Hill
mill, costing \$200,000, had been blown
into a million pieces by the aid of a
ton and a half of dynamite, which the
rioters brought with them. Although
the mob from Canyon Creek met not
the slightest resistance, yet they left
here after shooting two of the Bunker
Hill men from behind, while with them
they took the body of a fellow rioter
whom they themselves had accidental-
ly shot.

Non-union men had been employed
by the Bunker Hill Company.

Rally Points.

There is always a chance for misap-
prehension as to details concerning
such large gatherings as the Rally.
Some fallacies are about now. They
stand a good chance of being cleared
away in the full discussion today at
the Y. M. C. A. at 4:30. Teachers are
inquiring where they are to march,
and others want to know about stop-
ping in front of the review stand, etc.
Perhaps the most momentous ques-
tions are those which mothers pro-
pound as to the safety of their little
people. Parents, too, should come

around to learn what provisions are
to be made in the "break ranks," and
where the children are to meet. It is
sufficient now to say that the marshal
and assistant, with an ample force of
aides, will insure that orderly conduct
of the exercises which is the pledge of
safety.

"Bert" and Bride.

By yesterday's steamer Judge Peter-
son received a letter from his brother,
"Bert." It stated that the trip up was
pleasant and that the mother did not
learn of the marriage until after they
had reached San Francisco. He ex-
pected to leave by the America Maru,
which will probably arrive this even-
ing.

"Bert's" statement is borne out by a
story which appeared in the Chronicle
of May 3. The tale of the marriage is
told and "Bert" is the central figure of
a complimentary sketch. The exclu-
sive story obtained by the advertiser
is made a feature. It also says that
the bride goes East with her mother,
and that the groom will join them in
a few months.

GOIN FOR SPAIN

The \$20,000,000 Paid By
U. S. to M. Cambon.

Four Treasury Warrants Handed
Over By Secretary Hay—
Cable to Madrid.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The last
move in the negotiations terminating
the war with Spain occurred today,
when Secretary Hay paid to the French
Embassador, M. Cambon, the \$20,000-
000 provided for by the treaty of peace
for the season of the Philippines. The
payment was made in four treasury
warrants of \$5,000,000 each, and was
received for by M. Cambon as com-
pletely liquidating the obligation of
the United States in this connection.
The Embassador deposited the \$20,000-
000 in the Riggs National Bank of this
city, and the cashing of the warrants
is expected to be made later through
the City National Bank of New York.
The Spanish Government was notified
by cable of the payment, but nothing
will be done as to forwarding the funds
to Europe until Spain directs the exact
course to be pursued.

The original receipt was handed by
Secretary Hay to Frank A. Branagan,
the disbursing officer of the Depart-
ment of State, to be filed away. One
copy was given to M. Cambon another
will be sent to United States Minister
Storer, a third goes to the United
States Embassador at Paris and a
fourth copy to the auditor of the treas-
ury.

After receiving the \$20,000,000 M.
Cambon folded the four warrants and
put them in his cardcase. He and Sec-
retary Hay chatted over the speedy
restoration of diplomatic relations be-
tween the United States and Spain,
for this payment marked the last step
of the war negotiations. Mr. Hay de-
sired to know when the Duke d'Arcos
would arrive in Washington. M. Cam-
bon said he thought the Spanish Min-
ister would come in about two weeks,
still he was not certain of this, and he
said it had been left largely to the
Duke's personal convenience.

The form of receipt signed by the
Embassador was as follows:

Received from the Secretary of State
of the United States the sum of \$20-
000,000, in four drafts, upon the as-
sistant treasurer of the United States
at New York, numbered 4509, 4510, 4511
and 4512, of date April 29, 1899, each
draft being for \$5,000,000, the same be-
ing in full payment of the obligation of
the Government of the United States to
the Government of Spain as set forth
in Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace be-
tween the United States and Spain,
signed at Paris, France, on the 10th
day of December, 1898, the ratifications
of which were exchanged in the city of
Washington on the 11th day of April,
1899, the payment being provided by
the act of Congress, approved March 2,
1899, entitled an act making an appro-
priation to carry out the obligation of
the treaty between the United States
and Spain, concluded December 10,
1898.

JULES CAMBON.

Department of State, May 1, 1899.

On Sunday, the 28th inst., the
Knights of Pythias of this city will in-
stitute here Pythian Memorial Day.
There will be a march to the Nuuanu
cemetery and services in the Pythian
Castle hall on Fort street.

YET UNDER FIRE

Filipinos Parley for Peace, But
Fighting Is Still On.

AGUINALDO IS NOW WEARY

Sends Emissaries to General Otis—
"Unconditional Surrender" the
Demand—Rebels Killed.

MANILA, May 4.—San Tomas was
occupied by Gen. MacArthur this morn-
ing after fierce resistance, and Hale's
Brigade is now pressing on toward San
Fernando. The rebels made their long-
est stand at the bridge south of the
city and only gave up after a fierce en-
counter. They fought their way
through the town, which they fired as
they fell back.

Col. Summers has left Lawton's col-
umn with his brigade and is marching
to Maasin. The move is designed to
pocket part of the rebels. The losses
are not yet known. It is the intention
to press on to San Fernando. The
troops are fresh and will be kept mov-
ing.

MANILA, May 3.—At Balibog last
evening there was a running fight dur-
ing which one soldier was killed and
three were wounded. The rebels scat-
tered before Gen. Lawton and Gen.
Hale. Yesterday while Capt. Wheeler,
with a detachment of the Fourth Cav-
alry, was covering Gen. Hale's ad-
vance, he discovered a large body of
rebels at Pulilan. The cavalry opened
fire, but there was no response. Think-
ing that the rebels wanted to surren-
der, Lieut. Bell went forward to parley
with them. The Filipinos replied that
they did not wish to surrender, but
that they had been ordered to refrain
from fighting during the negotiations.
They asked what Lieut. Bell wanted,
and in response were given half an
hour in which to retire, which they im-
proved.

A Spanish prisoner who escaped into
the American lines reports that after
Gen. Hale's advance on Quingnan 300
Filipinos were buried, thirty-five in
one trench and twenty-seven in another.
This is the largest number of rebels
that have been killed in any en-
gagement for several months.

MANILA, May 3, 8 p. m.—The Fili-
pino envoys, Maj. Manuel Argueles
and Lieut. Jose Bernal, have aban-
doned the pretense under which they
came to Gen. Otis, that they represented
Gen. Antonio Luna, and today they
announced that they came as repre-
sentatives of Aguinaldo himself. The
two emissaries used all their wiles to
secure a reply from Gen. Otis to the let-
ter from Senor Aguinaldo. Aguinaldo's
prime minister and minister of foreign
affairs in the dictator's cabinet, which
they presented to Gen. Otis yesterday,
but Gen. Otis refused to make any re-
ply on the ground that to do so would
be equivalent to a recognition of the
so-called government of the Filipinos.
Argueles said that Aguinaldo knew
he would be overpowered in time, but
that he would be able to continue the
fight for months and that he would do
so unless he was given what dignity.
Mr. Schurman, the president of the
United States Philippine Commission,
expresses the opinion that the inter-
views accorded by Gen. Otis to the
Filipino representatives will have a
good moral effect as tending to con-
vince Aguinaldo's representatives that
the American authorities mean to give
the Filipinos a good government, and
not one of the Spanish sort. Certainly
it has had a civilizing influence in in-
ducing them to observe the amenities
of war and consent to the Americans
furnishing food for American prison-
ers.

The exodus of natives from the in-
surgent lines continues.
By filling in the roads where it was
required, putting canoes on the rivers
and plowing fields south of Malolos,
the army is in a fine position for the
expected decisive blow. Gen. Mac-
Arthur has moved his headquarters to
San Vicente, across the Rio Grande.
Gen. Wheaton's brigade has advanced
beyond Alapit. Gen. Hale has return-
ed to co-operate with Gen. Lawton.

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KITCHENER MEN KILLED.

CAIRO, Egypt, May 3.—Ibra-
him Ali, whom Gen. Lord Kitchener
sent upon a mission to
Ibrahim's uncle, the Sultan of
Darfur, has returned to Cairo.
Ibrahim Ali found upon reach-
ing Darfur that his uncle had
been deposed by Ali Dinar.
The latter, on the appearance
of Ibrahim Ali, turned out with
his troops and routed the escort
of Gen. Lord Kitchener's en-
voy, numbering 150 men, of
whom 120 were killed.

ANDREE.

NEW YORK, April 30.—A cable from
London says: The latest Andree story
comes from Copenhagen, where it is
reported that a bottle containing a
note from the explorer was found in
the polar ice driven ashore at Russvik,
Iceland.

THE BIG S. S. DAY

Five National Flags to be in Saturday's Column.

GRAND PARADE OF CHILDREN

Vari us Nationalities to Appear—Many School's Review—Decorations—Rally Song.

Five national flags will be carried in the procession on Saturday symbolizing the possibility of inter-national union on at least one great issue. Only the banners of the Sunday schools will be assembled in the large banner rack, to be built on the corner of the Kawaiahao church. There should be from 25 to 30 of these.

Sunday schools are compound organizations. Not only are there the departments—adult, intermediate and primary—but the Hawaiian Sunday schools are made up of Apanas. Each of these is likely to have its special banner.

Old Kawaiahao is made up of Pualani, Moiliili, Manoa, Waikiki, Pauao and others, besides the Kawaiahao Seminary. There are bound to be a goodly number representing this church, over 300 perhaps, and when they sing there will be no uncertain sound.

Kaumakapili is as truly a composite. Maemae (in which Mrs. Waterhouse is the leading spirit) has prepared a beautiful banner and will come in force. Kapukolo, Holokahana and Pauao swell the number to over 300 in all probability.

The Portuguese have a beautiful and significant emblem in the banners they will carry. From the main school, Kakaako and Punahou, they expect to muster over 200.

The matter of numbers is by no means the essential element in the success of the day, but it is quite certain that the Sunday school scholars will be there in numbers and thus the influence of a notable spectacle and inspiring music will be more widespread.

The element of refreshments can be safely counted on, however deeply rooted it has always been considered to be in Honolulu functions. There was, to be sure, some suggestion of refreshments at the close of the exercises, but it met with almost universal disapprobation. Through a mistake an announcement was made that the Central Union people would be "refreshed" at the home of Miss Hopper after the exercises. We are authorized to say that the "leaves and fishes" clause in the invitation was not at all necessary, and that the C. U. people will be 300 strong without a suggestion of soda water.

The little Japanese church of the Hawaiian Board management will appear and from them there may be expected some of the fascinating Japanese music. The Methodist Japanese will probably unite with the main church. Mr. P. H. Dodge and Mr. Wilmot have been giving a great deal of time to the details of decoration. The whole line of march will supply ample field for lessons to be worked into suggestive texts, framed in bright colors.

It is expected that work of adorning the three stands will be turned over to committees of ladies from the various organizations. They always know where to get green materials and never have to look far to supply taste in producing effects.

About forty invitations have been given to people expected to review on that day. All, with the exception of the Cabinet, are representatives of religious bodies in the city. There is a most desirable position, as each school sings to them, while the whole line waits.

It is right in the center of the square that the public is likely to congregate in the greatest numbers, for the review stand is to be here. In front of the opera house, and the individual singing will be continuous for nearly an hour at this point, before ever the exercises begin. There is ample room here too, while it is to be regretted that but comparatively few besides the pupils of the schools can get near to the speakers' stand in Kawaiahao church yard. Hence the exercises at Kawaiahao must be largely for the Sunday schools alone, while the crowds of spectators can be accommodated in the square.

Promptly at 3:30 spectators may expect to hear the Kamehameha Cadet band, and the neat soldierly battalion of the students will form an appropriate head to the line. The three schools, Manual, Preparatory and Girls' School, make a total of 230 pupils. The Manual and Preparatory will be led in their singing by their band. The girls sing separately and later in the column. People would go a great way just to hear them.

The Christian church has been preparing a new song and there will be in the neighborhood of 150 to sing it, no doubt. This is about the number of the Methodist body. Besides their own peculiar banner, they will both carry the American flag.

The shields which are to surmount the decorations of the telephone posts along the way will represent the work of many hands. Mr. Wilmot, after cutting and covering them, sent them by two and three out into the hands of different ones to decorate and supply with appropriate mottoes and devices. Chinese and Japanese characters will look down from some heights, while

Portuguese, Hawaiian and English words will catch the eye of those capable of drawing meaning from them.

Capt. Berger has kindly offered the services of the Government band, which will cheer the homeward steps of children and grown-ups after the programme. Owing to the nature of the exercises and the continuous singing before the program, there seemed no place for band music till after the breaking-up of the gathering.

The Palama Chapel will give a good account of itself, notwithstanding some distracting circumstances, in the shape of an absent superintendent, sickness and the moving of the Government school away from the neighborhood. It is impossible to say how many will be there on the day.

The Chinese contingent is sure of a splendid nucleus in the shape of the boys from the boarding school in charge of Mr. F. W. Dimond. Should they appear in their school uniform they will present a fine military appearance. It is a matter of considerable regret that the Chinese do not care to sing their own peculiar music where there is any chance of their being the object of ridicule, or even of appearing strange. At all events they will sing, and their singing will be hearty and an honor to the day.

Mr. H. E. Coleman will be the marshal of the day. He will be assisted by aides from each of the schools. Any special requests concerning the time or form of stopping in front of the review stand, should be made to him.

Mr. W. A. Bowen will be the chairman of the day and Mr. D. L. Naone will lead the singing of the two general songs, and will be assisted by four cornets.

Information concerning any doubtful point in reference to the entire subject of the rally may be obtained on Friday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. The meeting of the S. S. Union at 4:30 will be given over to the clearing up of any doubts on the matter, and to the issuing of new information. It is evidently of great importance to the various Sunday schools that the teachers come to this meeting.

This is the general rally song composed for the occasion by P. H. Dodge. The music is Hawaii Pono!

Hawaii's land is fair,
Rich are the gifts we share.
This is our earnest prayer
O Lord of Light,
That as a noble band
We may join heart and hand
Till all Hawaii's land
Stands for the right.

Though all our days be bright
What is our earthly might?
There is no other light
Like that above,
Lord of the isles and sea,
Grant us the victory
That every heart may be
Strong in Thy love.

Joyously let us sing,
Loud may the echoes ring,
Homeland and everything
For Christ we claim.
In God is our success,
Lord all thy people bless,
Clothe us with righteousness
Worthy Thy name.

Station House Addition.

Work on the addition to the police station is well under way. A portion of the present receiving station will be torn down and replaced by a two-story building. An additional story will be added to the portion of the receiving station adjoining the police station proper. This will make a uniform two-story structure. There will be direct communication between the addition and the courtroom, which will be an advantage. The stables will be on the side of what was formerly used for that purpose. In addition to stalls for the horses of the mounted police there will be a space reserved for the patrol wagon, which will then be used night and day. Contractor Thomas, who has charge of the work, expects to have the building completed in a few weeks.

Hawaiian Far From Home.

The late Judge Herman Widemann was a much traveled man, was a close observer and knew how to travel. Knowing how to travel is an art. It means getting the most out of the opportunities afforded. One of the most interesting of Judge Widemann's hundreds of anecdotes was this: At a town in Germany, quite off the beaten path, the Judge was accosted in Hawaiian, with which language he had been familiar for many years. He replied to the German in the language of the Islands and quite a conversation was had in the tongue of this land. The Judge was asked about affairs in general here and about a number of the prominent citizens and places of this country. Finally a conversation was opened in the German language. The resident of the Empire then said that he had never been in the Islands, in fact had never been beyond the bounds of his town, but had studied Hawaiian and Hawaiian for many years. He had never before had a chance to test his knowledge of the language of the group. However, he spoke it quite well, according to Judge Widemann.

City of Columbia.

The City of Columbia is being subjected to a thorough overhauling and repairing. She is at present on the marine railway. The leak has been disclosed and can be easily mended. The broken propeller blade is to be repaired and the other blades will be cleaned and painted. The machinery is also being inspected.

An effort is to be made to have the same of Herring, who killed Huntman, in the list of pardons for July 4. Herring was in 1898 voted a commutation of a year and his term will expire in 1900.

A SOLDIER LOST

Passenger of the Transport Sena
tor Fell to His Death.

MAKING FOR THE PILOT BOAT

Body Disappeared in the Channel
at Once—Search—Ready Native—
A Fight—Down 20 Feet.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
A DROWNING.

A soldier attempting to board the pilot boat attached to the transport Senator while going through the channel yesterday lost his hold and fell into the water and was drowned.

The man was under the influence of liquor and evidently had an idea of deserting by sliding down the towing line which was made fast forward starboard amidships of the Senator, allowing the pilot boat to swing somewhat astern. Half way down he relaxed his grip and sank to rise no more.

Immediately upon the man dropping into the water the pilot boat cast out the line and made for the place where he had disappeared. One of the boats crew threw out his clothing for a punge after the man.

It was impossible owing to the speed of the vessel to locate the exact spot, and after a search, the pilot boat returned to the transport, which had sailed up.

It is thought the unfortunate man was struck by the propeller and stunned.

On board the Senator it was reported that the missing man was of unusual mind and had threatened to commit suicide by the route which finally brought him to his end.

For a time the excitement on the transport amounted to almost a panic. There was a tremendous chorus of "man overboard" and the soldiers rushed in a body to the ship's side. Men aboard stood ready to jump to the rescue as well as to throw life preservers and pieces of wood. No one seemed to know the name of the man or to what company of the Thirtieth he belonged. Some said he was a veteran of the Cuban campaign, others remarked that he was a recruit who had enlisted while drunk.

It is expected that the military people here or the local authorities will undertake to recover the body of the drowned man.

A SAILOR'S FALL.

At the noon hour yesterday while some of the crew of the steamer Helena, at the foot of Allen street, were ascending from the hold to the deck for dinner by catching the tackle used in hoisting sugar, one of the sailors lost his grip when nearly at the hatch-combings and dropped some twenty feet to the bottom of the hold below. He was bruised about the arm and right side and was taken to the hospital immediately for treatment.

TROUBLE OVER DESERTERS.

Two would-be deserters off the transport Ohio were the cause of a good heating given one of the sailors of the Fort George at Brewer's wharf last evening. Shortly after 4 o'clock two soldiers off the Ohio, in company with some of the crew of the Fort George, came on board the latter vessel, intending to stow away until after the sailing of the transport for Manila. Shortly after a guard appeared at the wharf in search for the missing men and after some time found them. One of the sailors on board, a new-found friend of the soldiers, demurred, and, proving belligerent, was given satisfaction by the first mate, who came down on the wharf, where the fight was arranged according to Queensbury rules. In the meantime the deserting soldiers were taken off to the Ohio under close guard and placed in close confinement on board.

Queen's Birthday

It is very likely that the Executive Building will be the scene of the grand dancing party to be held by the British residents on the evening of the 24th inst., in honor of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The former throne room is considered the best place for such a function as is proposed and several prominent members of the Government are in favor of tendering the use of the building for the evening to the committee of the British organization. The matter will probably be decided today. If the Executive building is secured it will be handsomely decorated for the occasion.

A RELIC OF THE WAR.

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson of Roseville, York county, Penn., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a bottle of it in their home, not only for rheumatism, but lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. and all druggists and dealers.

EX BARK W. H. DIMOND

I received a fine shipment of

Carriage Horses,
Buggy Horses,
Hack Horses.

For Sale at Reasonable Prices.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND
HARNESS REPOSITORY.
Fort Street - - - Above Club Stables.

WHAT'S YOUR SHOE PRICE?

WHATSOEVER YOU WANT

In the way of SHOES, never doubt our ability to fit both purse and foot; it's simply a matter of knowing your size, price and width. It isn't possible to give better shoe service that we give. We can suit everybody; we wouldn't be

"THE LEADERS"

If we couldn't, and we give as big value in proportion for \$2.50 and \$3.00, as we give for \$5.00. Likely that's the reason we're selling so many Men's and Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes just now.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Ltd.

Sign of the Big Shoe.
FORT STREET.



"The Pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher and shuts up the mouth of the foolish; it generates a style of conversation, contemplative, thoughtful, benevolent and unaffected."—Thackeray.

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Artificial
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DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MEKIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and every ailment, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Skin Lesions.
Cures Headaches and Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Affections.
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising, it is a specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and is warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25, 50, and 100 cents, and is a most valuable medicine. It is sold in the most pure form of the blood and bones. BY ALL C. W. BENT AND PA. BENT MEDICINE VENDOR'S through the world. Proprietors, THE INDIAN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Ltd., London, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE"

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unscrupulous dealers. The words "Clarke's Blood Mixture" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's World-famous Blood Mixture is blown in the bottle. WE HOLD WHICH NONE CAN GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.
HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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—AGENTS FOR—

- The Ewa Plantation Co.
- The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
- The Kona Sugar Co.
- The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
- The Koloa Agricultural Co.
- The Oahu Sugar Co.
- The Filton Iron Works, Ltd., London.
- The Standard Oil Co.
- The Geo. F. Blake Steam Pump Co.
- Weston's Centrifugals
- The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
- The Arctic Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
- The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1899.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

A reader asks the Advertiser to verify the statement made in its editorial columns that the slave trade was "kept up in a small way, until the opening of the Civil war."

It was an open secret up to the time of the Civil war that slaves were secretly imported in limited numbers into the Southern States from Cuba. An open attempt made in 185— to bring a cargo of them was defeated by the Federal authorities. But the high prices of slaves stimulated the dealers in the States to obtain slaves from Cuba and other West Indian islands.

The only man convicted in the United States of bringing negroes from Africa was one Gordon, a citizen of Mexico. He was executed in the Tombs, New York city, in 1861. The writer of this attended his trial and execution. On the trial it was said by several witnesses who had served on Gordon's vessel while engaged in the traffic, that it was well understood in the trade that negroes were taken to the Southern States, after being landed on one of the Spanish islands. But the traffic was not large. The sentiment of the intelligent and conservative class was not in favor of it. The cotton planters, who demanded cheap labor, were to a limited extent, in favor of it. But as this traffic was forbidden by the Constitution and laws, and the slave trade was declared to be a crime against the world, they did not seriously attempt to encourage it.

Gordon's case developed the fact that there was little righteous indignation at the North against this slave traffic. Gordon had been arrested in 1858, during Buchanan's administration, and charged with slave trading. The evidence before the United States Commissioner was, that thirty-five blacks had been suffocated in the hold of Gordon's vessel and had been thrown overboard. Yet Gordon was allowed to go out on a bail bond of five thousand dollars, and it was generally believed that he would never be tried. He dined at Delmonco's famous restaurant, in New York, every day, and the writer saw a man who has since become a prominent Republican and held a very conspicuous position during the Spanish troubles, dining with him on one occasion.

When Mr. Lincoln became President, the new Republican District Attorney re-arrested Gordon, and secured his conviction and execution.

Although the story of his crimes and the suffocation of the blacks was published in the journals, it created no sensation whatever. Neither pulpit or press, or individual denounced the crime, excepting Garrison's anti-slavery Standard, which was not generally read. The conscience of the North was "drugged with cotton," as Wendell Phillips put it. One of the rich merchants, of Puritan ancestry, a pillar in the church, declared that Gordon had been too severely dealt with. But the war was on, and out of it came the emancipation of thought.

IMMIGRATION IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. C. P. Huntington at a dinner lately given in San Francisco in his honor, made a speech which contains some excellent points, a part of which are republished in another column. Mr. Huntington thinks directly to the point, as it is quite natural for a man to do who deals with immense interests and deals with them with a very clear brain.

As a Californian, he talks very plainly to his fellow citizens, but not in a way to please the boomers. He alludes to the intention of Russia to absorb Finland, which will force a large emigration of the Finns. "These," he says, "ought to find in California a beneficial harbor of refuge," because it is a State that can easily support 15,000,000 of inhabitants. But he says: "What have we to offer them? Land? Yes but can we give them what they will need at a price at which they can afford to acquire it? That is the question. In California we are concerned with the problems of great ranches, the owners of which have been unwilling to divide them up. These people need small farms. What California needs today is more people."

The State of California has been lately "afflicted" with drought. But for fifteen years it has been most grievously "afflicted" with boom disease, and the city of San Francisco has suffered so severely from it that her prosperity seems to be declining. The disease produces extremely exaggerated ideas of values, so that the poor and industrious immigrant refuses to enter the State and pay these prices for land. Every year thousands of farmers are prevented from developing the agricultural resources of the State for this reason.

The owners of the large ranches are

gradually dividing them up into smaller parcels and selling them only under the pressure of the assessment laws, but the division is made so gradually that the State, as Mr. Huntington says, suffers for want of people.

If this railroad king should visit these islands, and see that the poor and industrious immigrant could not find hardly an acre of land for sale on these islands, excepting in a few and remote spots, at a price which he can afford to pay, he would indulge in some pointed remarks if called upon to make a speech. He would say without hesitation that the difficulties which retard immigration to California increase five-fold in retarding immigration here.

But even these difficulties are not insurmountable, either in the State of California or in these islands. When the generation of crazy boomers in California, who daily live in the expectation that "next year prices will go up" are dead, and the great ranches are divided by the force of taxation, that State will find a rapid increase in her population.

When the great ranches and sugar interests here open their eyes for once, and read that in the history of all European and American emigration, excepting for political reasons, the one prominent idea that inspires the emigrant is that of owning a home, and they have the sense and wisdom to build their interests upon the sure, the tranquil, the intelligent labor of men who own the soil, they will make perpetual the prosperity of these islands. And if these interests refuse to create such a condition they will find themselves, in due course of time, the miserable slaves of the Labor Unions, and our insular position will aggravate the friction it will cause.

The sugar men must not forget that the geographical position of Hawaii, lying close to the vast resources of cheap Oriental labor, has for twenty years, given her a supreme advantage. On the other hand, if that labor supply is cut off, her geographical position, remote from the labor supplying countries of the West, becomes a supreme disadvantage.

HERBERT'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. Allan Herbert makes some admirable suggestions for the promotion of diversified industries, but he cries in the wilderness and no one hears his voice. Capital wants dividends and ease. Poverty wants money for the daily bread. Organizing new industries means slow, patient, and, for a while, profitless work.

Mr. Herbert is not one who would knowingly advocate unprofitable industries, but in suggesting the development of the tobacco industry, it is probable that he has fallen into error. A few experiments made under scientific supervision, and costing a trifle would have settled several years ago the possibilities of the tobacco industry. No skillful tobacco raiser and scientific expert has ever made experiments here which alone will settle the question of its value. The only information there is on the subject is unsatisfactory and inconclusive. In 1894 the editor of this paper made an effort to secure the services of the United States Government expert who was in charge of the experimental station in Lake City, Florida. He had been remarkably successful in introducing the cultivation of the Sumatra tobacco in that State, and was willing to make the needed experiments here. But the only reply to the proposition was virtually, "Sugar is good enough for us." So the successful cultivation of tobacco remains an open question.

Regarding the silk industry, it can be made fairly profitable if undertaken in the right way. If a school was opened for the training of the native and Portuguese women in the art of raising the silk worm, and a thorough education was given, the industry would do well here. But the labor and the energy, and the persistent effort to organize such a school, though trifling in cost, would be vastly greater than the establishment of an ordinary common school. Where is the missionary who will undertake it?

The trustees of the Kamehameha School for Girls have the best equipment for the purpose, but so far they have clung with heroic devotion to the ancient methods of education now discarded by the enterprising educators.

A Moses is wanted in this matter of developing industries, one who will gird up his loins, slap the sugar god in the face and move off on new lines. But the climate seems to have a deadly effect on Moseses, and even if we imported one, with his rod to strike the water of a new industry out of these lava rocks, he would probably neglect his business and buy "assessable stock." The sugar god don't want any other gods about, and he will try to strangle any "diversified" gods that Mr. Herbert may try to set up.

Still, it is hoped that Mr. Herbert will continue to "call attention" etc. The unexpected may happen.

LABORERS' QUARTERS.

The Rev. M. L. Gordon's remarks on the accommodations furnished to the Japanese laborers, published in the Advertiser of the 8th, were made evidently with the desire to give the least offense to the plantation management. So much so that he fails to present the case as boldly as it should be presented. If he had used the language of a visitor, who, after inspecting some of the Japanese premises, declared that as between a hog pen and some Japanese quarters, the hog pen was preferable, he would have kept well within the truth. A room furnishing only a space of 63 square feet for a family is declared even in cities to be insufficient, unsanitary, and a disgrace to a community which permits it. The failure to make arrangements for the separation of the sexes in the bathing arrangements, which Mr. Gordon claims is "loudly called for in the interests of decency and morality," is simply to write "fraud" across the certificate of Christian civilization which we wave before visitors and insert in the American journals.

The quarters of the plantation laborers have no doubt been improved during the last few years, and on some plantations are, as things go, hardly open to criticism. The managers and agents of such plantations are entitled to warm commendation. But there is just enough of the inhuman treatment of the laborers still existing on some of the plantations as to place the whole system on a black list, and involve the conscientious managers in the disgrace brought upon it by the inhuman managers.

Who, then, is responsible for these disgraceful living conditions of the laborers? What is the law? The Penal Code, Sec. 1547, reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Minister of the Interior, with the approval of the Board of Immigration and the Cabinet, from time to time to make and promulgate such rules and regulations and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary or proper to promote immigration from abroad, and for the good government, control and PROTECTION of immigrants that may come or be brought into this Republic," etc.

The protection of immigrants is assigned to the Minister of the Interior. His subordinates are responsible to him, but he is responsible to the community. It is his duty to cause regulations to be made which will PROTECT immigrants, and to see that these regulations are enforced.

Since the Republic came into existence, and the present Minister held office there have been no regulations made and published for the protection of immigrants, which specify what the plantations must do for the well being of the laborers. Thousands of laborers have been brought in under the penal contract system, but they have been turned over to the plantations without any specific directions regarding their protection. Honest inspectors have been occasionally sent out to examine the living conditions of the laborers, and they have made their reports and some abuses have been corrected. But obedience to the law and vigilance have been lacking in the head of the Department of the Interior. Otherwise Rev. Mr. Gordon would relate a different story.

The British regulations for the protection of the East India coolies in the West Indies are clear and imperative. "No immigrants are allowed to any estate until the medical inspector has visited the dwelling houses, and made an entry in the book kept for the purpose to the effect that the houses are built in a manner which fulfills the sanitary requirements laid down in the regulations."

It might be reasonably expected that when the Republic came into existence, the Minister of the Interior would have made himself familiar with the rules which the British Government adopted, after a wide experience, and would have been swift to cause similar rules to be adopted here.

NO TRUCE IN MAN.

No doubt the Evil One smiles at the laughable farce of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association sending out missionaries to the heathen on the plantations, when our Christian civilization, of which we do not hesitate to boast, is permitting abuses, the removal of which, Mr. Gordon says, "is loudly called for in the interest of decency and morality." Where are the churches? Are they merely firing guns over the heads of these abuses?

Minister Damon is now acting Minister of the Interior.

DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Those who wish to see Hawaii become in reality a civilized place must admire Mr. Allan Herbert's efforts to establish the condition under which alone it can exist. He has urged, as the Advertiser has urged, the creation of diversified industries. But if the people, capable of carrying on these diversified industries were here, and ready for work, where would they get the land needed for the purpose? The

psalmist says: "Shove them off to Hawaii!" Yet this island of Oahu is sparsely settled, its valleys are hardly inhabited, and the laboring man or small farmer can get no land. It was said some years ago that the time would come when the lands about Waiaina would be occupied by small farmer proprietors; that an ideal village would exist there. But the title to the land is now in the sugar god, and that great stretch of fertile plain is in the hands of a manager who represents a corporation, many of the stockholders in which have never seen, and will never see the place, and will take no interest in it excepting as it is a dividend payer. And so all of the land in this island available for small proprietors is gradually passing into the hands of the sugar corporations, who will be willing to permit only a tenancy of the soil on condition that it shall owe allegiance, first to the god of the dividend, and after that may enjoy any desultory worship of God and Humanity that is not inconvenient to the plantation.

Any one ought to acknowledge that it was an error on the part of the Government in not compelling, for instance, the Ewa corporation, when it asked for leave to increase its capital stock, without the payment of a dollar for it, to set aside a portion of its land for the uses of society.

The Government could well say: "You ask for a benefit; you ask us to let you put out millions of stock, and put three millions of dollars into your pockets—we grant it on condition that you put aside perpetually a part of your land for the homes of 'the bone and sinew' of Hawaii—as a contribution to the police force of the community—for every well-settled farmer becomes one of the guardians of peace in every community. This may take a trifling sum off your dividend in money, but it will add vastly to the assets of the community. It may keep your dividends at only sixty instead of seventy-five per cent on the original investment, but for this sacrifice you can erect a chapel on the plantation dedicated to 'Our Lady of Sorrow,' in which you can enter and freely lay before the Lord your troubles arising out of a meager dividend.

Of course, the powers of the Government to dictate terms, in the interests of civilization, to a corporation, are indefinite under the laws, but the needs of the hour required that the effort should have been made.

It is possible that the community would have refused to stand behind the Government, if it exacted such terms, but even with gloomy prospects of success, the terms should have been demanded. Stockholders receiving fifty per cent dividends would more readily agree to turning five per cent of the cash dividends into "moral" dividends than the stockholders who are now paying prices for stock that will yield in the long run not over ten per cent dividends.

At best only a few corporations are willing to permit their affairs to be influenced by "Sunday school" considerations, so that a part of their lands would be inalienably given to the good of the whole. The Government itself, representing all of the people, should, if it has the power, dictate to the plantations the terms on which they may get large advantages. On the other hand, it may be said that the sugar corporations under the iron necessities of the labor situation, will be finally compelled to do that which should be done. After interests have become vested it will be difficult to make any changes, for the first losers in the reconstruction will be those who cannot afford to stand the loss.

The sugar corporations must be protected. At the same time the community must be protected. Can it be done by transferring the most of the available land on this island to corporations, the stockholders of which will be in all probability within a few years, residents of the Pacific coast and absentee proprietors?

SUPPORT FOR A CABLE.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 30.—A cable dispatch has been received from Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating that the Imperial Government will not take any share in the Pacific cable, but will contribute a sum not less than £20,000 sterling annually.

DYNAMITERS MAY BE RELEASED. NEW YORK, May 2.—A cable to the Sun from Dublin says: It is stated that the men who are still imprisoned for participation in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and T. H. Burke, Permanent Under Secretary, in Phoenix Park on May 6, 1882, will be liberated on the Queen's birthday, May 24th.

We Know By Experience

Wise men use the experience of others and make it their own.

Those who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla are the ones who are competent to speak of its merits.

The testimonials of cures by Hood's constitute a vast mass of testimony which proves the power of this medicine to cure a great variety of diseases.

These cures often seem marvelous, yet they are perfectly natural and are easily explained. They are the necessary result of purifying and enriching the blood.

"I have been troubled with scrofula all my life, and it effected my eyes so that I was obliged to remain in a dark room. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Now my eyes are so strong that the light never troubles me, and my health is good."

Mrs. CARRIE WEEKS, Los Angeles, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. Price \$1.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate. See.

THE BISHOP AND THE SECOND CONGREGATION.

The correspondence between the Bishop of Honolulu and the Second Congregation, relating to a change of ecclesiastical base, does not display a festival of good will and mutual admiration. While the Bishop must concede that the wave of expansion in the Pacific has swept him off these islands where he has conscientiously and faithfully tried to maintain the Anglican church on a sand foundation of his own peculiar devices, he stubbornly refuses to acknowledge the hand of Providence in it. The Second Congregation also expresses the hope that he will close his career with honor—in some other place. It does not even intimate that under the new order of things it would like to give him the "honor of a nomination" as the politicians tender such honor to a man who is troublesome, with the understanding that he will promptly decline it.

While the Second Congregation with painful fortitude suggests that the Bishop's sphere of usefulness is not here, at least, there is, if one reads between the lines, a vague intimation that he may spend the remainder of his days in forcing "Second Congregation" into existence throughout Oceania.

The Bishop has some consolation in reviewing his eventful, but disastrous career in these islands. He has succeeded in severely worrying for some years the Second Congregation. Not for a moment has he permitted them to travel a macadamized road to glory, but by pick and shovel and dynamite has torn it up and made it as rugged as possible, while he has looked at their bleeding feet as his own benevolent work in making them true and honest pilgrims through this vale of tears.

COMEDY COMPANY.

The Hoyt-McKee Troupe a Treat for Honolulu.

The announcement of the Honolulu engagement or season of the famous Hoyt-McKee farce-comedy company is made in the Advertiser this morning by Manager Edward G. Cooke. This means the rarest of rare treats for theater-goers. The visit of the troupe to Honolulu is a genuine Christmas gift—a prize package of diamonds.

Harry Conner, the star, is the man for whom "A Trip to Chinatown" was written. He appeared in New York city as Welland Strong 1000 consecutive nights. Conner is a great society favorite. Nearly all the members of the company are almost as well known to the stage of the States as Mr. Conner. These include: Allene Crater, Viola Gillette, Madeleine Lack, Emma Siegel, the McCoy sisters, Henry Cashman, Robert Dunbar, Arthur Paele, Will Bernard, Hugh Ward and Helen Merrill. They will play "A Trip to Chinatown," "A Rag Baby" and "A Stranger in New York."

This is a high-class company, organized for Australia, India, South Africa and the Paris Exposition. The plays are without a serious feature. They are for laughing purposes and should just exactly suit the people here.

SUPPORT FOR A CABLE.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 30.—A cable dispatch has been received from Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating that the Imperial Government will not take any share in the Pacific cable, but will contribute a sum not less than £20,000 sterling annually.

DYNAMITERS MAY BE RELEASED.

NEW YORK, May 2.—A cable to the Sun from Dublin says: It is stated that the men who are still imprisoned for participation in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and T. H. Burke, Permanent Under Secretary, in Phoenix Park on May 6, 1882, will be liberated on the Queen's birthday, May 24th.

AN OLD FIRM HAS AGENCY FOR OLAA.

Big Block of Stock for Alexander & Baldwin—The Allotment.

A big step in advance was taken yesterday in Olaa matters by the closing of an agreement between the company and Alexander & Baldwin, by which the latter take \$250,000 worth of paid up stock and secure the agency of the plantation for a term of years on very favorable terms to the plantation.

The deal was concluded on behalf of the agency firm by Mr. Baldwin in person, who returned to Maui last night.

The well known push of this firm, together with the ability and experience of its members in developing and conducting large sugar enterprises, and the confidence shown by it in the new enterprise, will have a strong buoyant influence on its stock, and as soon as it is listed it will undoubtedly become one of the most popular of the later enterprises. The stock is more widely distributed than any other in the country, there being over 600 separate stockholders.

The allotment of shares on the pro rata basis amounts to only one-third of the amount subscribed for on the public subscription list. That is to say, subscribers are getting only one-third of the number applied for. The certificates of stock will all be made out ready for delivery next Monday morning, at which time there will also be repaid to subscribers the amounts paid in by them for the shares which were applied for but which could not be obtained.

Shopkeeper Swindled.

The Japanese who runs the ice-cream stand on Hotel street, near Nuuanu, has an idea of what it is to figure in a "gold brick" swindle. Last night a man rushed into his store and asked for five cents worth of icecream, putting down what was apparently a \$5 gold piece. The Jap handed out \$4.95 change and went to get the icecream. When he came back the customer was gone. He then examined the "five-dollar piece" and found that it was a gilded nickel. No trace of the swindler was found.

BEEF INQUIRY.

A Mild Vindication for Eagan—Direct Reproof of Gen. Miles.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Wade Court of Inquiry today concluded its work in connection with the allegations of Gen. Miles concerning the beef supplied to the army during the war with Spain. The verdict, however, is known to be that the charges which Gen. Miles made before the War Investigating Committee are not sustained in reference to the refrigerated beef, although his contention that the roast beef was not a suitable continuous ration is admitted. There is direct criticism of Gen. Miles for failing promptly to bring to the attention of the War Department the reports made to him concerning bad beef, and "several individuals" are censured for failing to observe the proprieties of their positions as commanding officers in this and other respects.

Other officers who gave their testimony before the court were found also to have neglected what the court concludes to have been their duty in this respect, and all are blamed for this failure, but the court does not think further proceedings necessary.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED
WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RENOWNED NICKED COUGH REMEDY. It is the most reliable and most effective remedy for all kinds of coughs, colds, and asthma.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

"The Doctor of Medicine's Verdict writes: 'I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed. I did, and have found it to be a most reliable and most effective remedy for all kinds of coughs, colds, and asthma.'"

LOVELL BROWN, Esq., the eminent actor writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my friends and sister actors."

Mr. Thomas Brown, Chemist, Llandudno, October 1st, writes: "I have purchased my first season's supply of Balsam of Aniseed. I find it to be a most reliable and most effective remedy for all kinds of coughs, colds, and asthma. My clients and friends are so much pleased with it, that I am sure it will be a great success."

See the words "Thomas Brown's Balsam of Aniseed" on the wrapper.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

QUARTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT Omit THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALASIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND EAST AFRICA.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG CO.

**The Noted Writer Alleged to Be
Guilty of Sedition—Books Can-
not Be Sent to Manila.**

ROME, May 3.—The Italian Cabinet has resigned. King Humbert has reserved his decision relative to the resignation, and the Cabinet will remain

The Y. M. C. A. is preparing an educational exhibit to send to the International Committee. It includes specimens of work done in the various classes, together with views of the building and statistics relating to the progress of the association.

SEATTLE, May 2.—The Klondike Nugget of April 8th says: "The output has not been more than doubled so that it is not probable that royalty will this year be paid on more than \$8,000,000. Exemptions and evasion will give about double that amount as the production of the territory for the year ending in the summer of 1899." The primitive methods used in working the claims make it very unlikely that the wash-up will give more than \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000 on the outside."

This is the second visit of Manag Cooke, of the Hoyt-McKee company.

Quotation Changes—Thirty-three.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. F. A. KING, Port Sup.

H. HAKFELD & Co., L'd. Agents

AT THE QUARTER OFFICE

AT THE QUARTER OFFICE

THE U. S. DREDGER

Will Be Used to Prepare Naval Station Here.

PLAN TO HURRY WORK

Master-Heavy Gun tins—The Contractor—Material Now on the Way.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Work upon the construction of the naval coaling station at Honolulu will be rushed from this time until its completion, which is expected to be in about eight months. The contracts signed by the officials of the department have been received by the contractors, Cotton Brothers of Oakland, who will construct the piers, and Buckman & Campbell, who will do the dredging for the slips. Work preceded the actual arrival of the formally signed contracts by telegraphic notification from Washington to the men who will do the work that they would be given jobs, and they have made all possible preparations for the prosecution of the undertaking.

The work of dredging for the slips will be one of some magnitude, as there will have to be removed from the bottom of the bay something like 100,000 cubic yards of coral. There will be some little of this which will offer easy dredging, as it is soft and partially disintegrated, by the flow of fresh water from the stream which comes into the bay at a point close to the site of the coaling station. The greater part of the dredging, however, will be in hard coral, which will have to be blasted before it can be elevated and sent ashore. For the purpose of meeting the conditions which obtain in the character of the bottom upon which they must work, Mr. Buckman has designed and is now having constructed a complete new dredge or shovel which will be used to bring to the surface the broken coral rock after the blasting from the bottom.

The timbers for the barge, which will carry the dredge, have been got out here and put together, so that, after the dismantling and shipping to Honolulu, there will be little delay and less expense in putting up the float. These timbers have now been shipped in the Mary Foster, and there will be ready for the machinery, when it has been made and shipped, the floating platform upon which it is to work. The dredge is of the pattern of steam-shovel which is used on the railroads of the West, where it is mounted upon a trestle. There must be in the case of the dredge an entirely new plan of turntable and boom, for the reason that in this case the dredge must be constructed to go to a depth of 28½ feet below low water. Over the area which is to be prepared for berths for the vessels coming in to coal there is now from two to eighteen feet of water at the ebb tide, and there will be work for a large gang of men all the time during the carrying out of the contract.

There will be first a blasting out of the coral rock, which will be raised and dumped into a hopper on board a scow which will be moored alongside the dredge. On this scow there will be placed a powerful pump, which will keep such a stream of water flowing through the system of pipes leading to the shore that every bit of the coral will be deposited on the low lands about the docks and coal-bunkers. All the machinery, except the turntable and boom, will be made here under the supervision of the men in the employ of the shovel company. It is expected that actual excavation will begin about the 1st of June.

THE STICK AND THE CRUST.

A stick and a crust of bread. Like the hands of a clock these two articles told the time of day for nearly a year in a certain man's life. Yet, unlike the hands of a clock, they were not visible at once. When he needed the stick he had no use for the crust; and when the crust was welcome he had no further occasion for the stick.

Albeit he was a young fellow of twenty-six, you would be wrong in supposing this stick to have been in the nature of a weapon for attack or defence. In that case the crust and the stick would have harmonized. As it was, they did not. For the stick was a support, not a club.

Now, when a man feels the pressure of eighty or ninety years he is apt to want a travelling companion of that sort; but one in the very heyday of youth, not suffering from any injury and not constitutionally feeble, or malformed, should commonly be able to walk without a stick. And so this young man had always done up to the time when he fell out with the crust and with all that the crust stood for or represented.

His own account of the circumstances runs thus: "Up to October, 1893, I had been a strong, healthy, and active man. Then I commenced to feel weak and

out of sorts. I was heavy, tired, and had no ambition or energy. What had come over me I could not imagine. I had a foul, nasty taste in the mouth and was constantly spitting up a thick, dirty phlegm. My appetite left me, and what little I ate lay on my stomach like lead, causing me great pain about the chest. A short, distressing cough seized upon me and troubled me day and night.

"At night my sleep was disturbed and broken with night sweats and frightful dreams. I had great pain at the left side around the heart, and my breathing was hurried and short. Next I began to spit blood and was greatly alarmed at it. I wasted away rapidly, losing over a stone weight in a month, and became so weak that I was unable to rise on my feet without assistance.

"Although only a young man of twenty-six I was obliged to hobble about with a stick, and could walk but a short distance even at that. Worried and anxious I attended the York County Hospital, where the doctors sounded me and said I was in a consumption.

Here we have another of the serious and often fatal mistakes that are made in cases like this. Misled by symptoms which in some respects resemble those of consumption, medical men hastily decide that the lungs are affected, treat the patient perfunctorily for the hopeless disease he is not afflicted with, and leave the result to chance. Hence he often dies of dyspepsia and its complications—his true disease—which, unlike consumption, is easily curable by the remedy our friend finally employed.

"They gave me cod-liver oil," he continued, "and medicines, but I got no better. In deed, I was so low-spirited and miserable I didn't care what became of me. As time passed I grew weaker and weaker.

"After I had endured ten months of this, Mr. R. W. Dickinson, the chemist in Walmgate, advised me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. After taking it a few days I felt much better, my appetite reviving and my food giving me no pain. I continued to take this medicine only, and soon the cough and breathing trouble left me and I began to gain strength and flesh. When I had taken three bottles I was strong as ever, and could eat and enjoy even a dry crust. I have since had good health. You are at liberty to publish this letter and refer all inquiries to me. (Signed) Isalah Lewis, 124, Walmgate, York, April 8th, 1894."

If the reader wonders how a man could suffer so much, become so emaciated and weak, and be pushed so near the grave's edge through what is sometimes flippantly called "mere indigestion," he has yet to learn that the digestion is the arbiter of life and death. The "crust" (food), enjoyed and digested, means life and strength. Rejected it means the "stick," to supplement swift-coming weakness; and then the crust posits, when help is vain. Mother Seigel's Syrup enabled Mr. Lewis to substitute the crust for the stick. It cured his dyspepsia.

BOTH REPUBLICANS.

Senators Whose Opinions on a Live Question Vary.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Two United States Senators have been among their constituents since the adjournment of Congress and have returned to Washington. Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, says the people of the Northwest approve the course of the administration in taking the entire Philippines archipelago and holding it. They see, he says, that it was the only thing that this government could do with proper regard for its duties and obligations toward the Filipinos, and the nations of the world. They are satisfied the United States should hold the Philippines and work out the problem. The sentiment which manifests itself among a few people in the East, that the government should cast loose the archipelago, or should immediately declare the purpose to do so in the near future, Senator Hansbrough says, finds no echo in his part of the country. Indorsement of the administration's course, the Senator affirms, is hearty and unqualified.

The other Senator is likewise a Republican. He is telling in Washington that if the administration does not declare for a policy against retention of the Philippines he will resign his seat in the Senate and take the stump next year to try to carry his state against expansion in this direction. Of course, it does not require two guesses to name this Senator. And no politician in Illinois will begin to get ready to wear Billy Mason's shoes on the strength of this wild threat. Senator Mason cites the action of a labor organization of Chicago as evidence that public sentiment in Illinois is against holding the Philippines. He is disposed to think that the argument against Asiatic cheap labor is going to cut a great figure in the question of the final disposition of the archipelago.

ANOTHER CASE OF RHEUMATISM CURED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

My son was afflicted with rheumatism, which contracted his right limb until he was unable to walk. After using one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was able to be about again. I can heartily recommend it to persons suffering from rheumatism.—John Snider, Freed, Calhoun Co., W. Va. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

FOR PURE WATER

The Health Board Asks for Estimates on Filtration.

TWO KINDS OF PLANTS

Nununu and Makiki Valleys—Dr. Campbell of Kanai Designs A Report From Him.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Engineer Rudolph Hering appeared before the Board of Health yesterday and discussed with the members what method of filtration should be used if a system were established.

"I would like to give my opinion that it would be wiser to construct a smaller plant, one that could be worked continuously. In regard to the method to be used I do not know of anything that would tend to change my opinion held two years ago in favor of a slow filter. This was expressed in my report. The mechanical system could be established sooner, but the slow method has advantages that make it more desirable for Honolulu.

"There are no reasons why, if it is decided to filter the water from one valley the same should be done with the other. With a slow filter for the Nununu system and a mechanical filter for the Makiki supply there would be great improvement."

Mr. Hering informed the Board that he had offered his services gratuitously while he was here in making estimates and investigation regarding the proposed filtration.

It was moved and carried that Mr. Hering be requested to send in estimates of cost of a slow filtration system for Nununu valley, capable of filtering 1,000,000 gallons; also an estimate on cost of both a mechanical and slow system for the Makiki supply.

The usual reports were read and approved.

The usual recommendation was made that Dr. A. C. Posey of Kentucky be granted a license.

The resignation of Dr. Campbell from Waimae district was accepted, and the secretary was instructed to send a letter of regret to the doctor and thank him for his efficient service.

The applications of Drs. King and Sandow for the position left vacant by the resignation of Dr. Campbell were continued till next meeting.

Letters from Dr. Moore of Hilo were read. He informed the Board that he had taken all possible steps to stay the spread of typhoid fever. He also stated that the hospital was situated with the Government stables mauka and a mule yard makai, making it in a very unsanitary position.

A motion was carried requesting the Minister of the Interior to remove the stables and mule yard from the vicinity of the hospital.

The report of the sanitary committee, together with the recommendation to secure a nurse to act in conjunction with the Government dispensary here was accepted and approved.

It was moved and carried that Mr. Reynolds be requested to proceed with the establishment of a branch store at the settlement.

Mr. J. W. Sims was appointed milk inspector to act under the direction of Mr. Shorey, food inspector. This department is now under the immediate control of the Board of Health.

The following members were present: G. W. Smith, president, in place of Attorney-General Cooper, absent; Secretary Wilcox, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Day, C. B. Reynolds and L. D. Kellogg.

A White Cross Woman.

Mrs. A. F. Newman, president of the White Cross Society of the State of Nebraska, an arrival here by the S. S. Newport, is visiting with her friend, Mrs. L. A. Holmes, at the Tregloan house on Beretania street. In a short time Mrs. Newman will resume her journey to the Philippines, whence she goes as the official representative of the White Cross Society of Nebraska. Mrs. Newman in her home State and beyond its confines is well known as prominent in all philanthropic and charitable work and a laborer in the interest of prison reform. In 1896 she was a delegate to the National Council of the Women of America and was elected a delegate to the International Council at Berlin. In 1897 she was commissioned by the W. C. T. U. to the International Conference in Switzerland. Some of the ladies here purpose requesting Mrs. Newman to address a meeting.

New Powder House.

A large quantity of powder which arrived by the Bryant has been stored in the new powder magazine at Kakaako. This marked the opening of the new building. The powder remaining in the old magazine on Punch-bowl will be removed in a few days.

Eczema, scald head, hives, itching of the skin of any sort, instantly and permanently cured. Doane's Ointment, at any chemist's, 50 cents.

SLEEP FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This treatment will afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Skin-tortured Babies," post free.

EVERY HUMOUR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

49.

This is the Columbia model that is having such a great run in the States and here. This is also the model that the price is to be raised on. We have been notified that in future we will have to pay \$5.00 more for them and when our present stock on this model is sold we will have to follow the price up. As long as they last \$5.00 will be the price, when this lot is sold and new ones come they will have to be \$5.50.

With a large number of models in both COLUMBIAS AND RAMBLERS to pick from the right place to get a wheel, is.

E. O. HALL & SON,

—LIMITED—

Corner Fort and King Streets.

READ THE ADVERTISER

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. CAPITAL..... £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER, General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA; SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - 101,650,000
Total reinsurance - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance - 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - 35,000,000
Total reinsurance - 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1898, £11,558,989.
1-Authorized Capital-£2,000,000 £
Subscribed - 2,750,000 £
Paid up Capital - 657,500 £
2-Fire Fund - 2,748,819 £
3-Life and Annuity Funds - 10,157,670 £
£11,558,989 £
Revenue Fire Branch - 1,581,577 £
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches - 1,376,611 £
£2,958,188 £

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Eino Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, May 9.
 Stmr. Waiakale, Green, 16 hrs. from Kilauea; 3400 bags sugar, to W. G. Irwin & Co.
 Stmr. Kilauea, Thompson, 13 hrs. from Waiakale; 4628 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.
 Am. schr. Jessie Minor, Whitney, 19 days from Eureka with lumber.

Wednesday, May 10.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapa; 2255 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Thursday, May 11.

O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, from San Francisco; pass. and mde. to W. G. Irwin & Co.
 C. A. S. S. Mowera, Hemming, from the Colonies; pass. and mde. to T. H. Davies & Co.
 Am. bktn. Kilikita, Cutler, from Port Gamble via Kaunakakai, Molokai; lumber to Wilder & Co.
 Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Kapa; 5401 bags sugar.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, May 9.
 Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Hanalei.
 Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Kahului.
 Am. schr. C. S. Holmes, J. Johnson, Port Townsend.
 Am. ship J. B. Thomas, Lermond, Kahului.

U. S. A. T. Senator, Patterson, Manila.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, Hilo.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, Honokaa.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, Kona and Kan.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu ports.

Br. stmr. Garonne, Conrad, Seattle.

Stmr. Iwa, Kauffman, Koolau.

Schr. Mokulele, Irving, Kaula.

Schr. Waiakale, Nelson, Hanalei.

Br. bk. Adderly, Lindfors, Puget Sound in ballast.

Wednesday, May 10.

Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, from San Francisco.

Stmr. Kilauea, Thompson, for Elele, Hanalei, Waiakale, Kekaha and Niihau, at 3 p. m.

Stmr. Waiakale, Green, for Makawell at 4 p. m.

Stmr. Kama, Bruhn, for Lahaina and Kapa at 4 p. m.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapa at 4 p. m.

Thursday, May 11.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Niihau.

C. A. S. S. Mowera, Hemming, for Vancouver and Victoria at 9 p. m.

Stmr. Helene, Macdonald, for Kilauea, Punahele, Laupahoehoe, Papaia and Ooala at 5 p. m.

MEMORANDA.

Per S. S. Australia, Houdlette, May 11.—Left San Francisco May 4, at 2 p. m., with fifty-seven cabin and forty-seven steerage passengers; 90 bags mail. Experienced the first three days moderate N. W. wind and fine weather; thence to port moderate to strong N. E. trades and fine weather. Arrived May 11 at 6 a. m.; time, 6 days 15 hrs. 30 min. May 4, at 1:45 p. m., exchanged signals with S. S. Moana. All well. May 6, passed S. S. Leelanau, bound for Honolulu.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Due in May.
 Vessel. Geneva, Am. bk. ... Clipperton Island
 Albany, Ger. bk. ... Westport
 City of Adelaide, Br. bk. ... Newcastle
 King Arthur, Br. ship ... Newcastle
 Blairemore, Br. ship ... Newcastle
 Robert Sudden, Am. bk. ... Newcastle
 Ampitrite, Br. ship ... London
 Standard, Am. ship ... Seattle
 Planter, Am. bk. ... San Francisco
 Mohican, Am. bk. ... S. F.
 Aloha, Am. schr. ... S. F.
 Star of Russia, Haw. ship ... Den Bay
 Chas. R. Wilson, Am. schr. Gray's Harbor
 Pioneer, Am. schr. ... Gray's Harbor
 H. Hackfeld, Ger. bk. ... Liverpool
 Ruzboynik, Russ. M. W. ... Valparaiso
 Pooking Suey—Haw. bk. ... New York
 John C. Potter, Am. bk. ... Newcastle
 Inca, Am. schr. ... Newcastle

Due in June.

Wega, Ger. ship ... London
 Sarmiento, Ar. S. S. ... San Francisco
 Honolulu, Am. schr. ... S. F.

Due in July.

George Curtis, Am. ship ... New York

Due in August.

Emily P. Whitney, Am. ship, New York

CHARTERED FOR HONOLULU.

Harvester, Am. bk. ... Newcastle
 Baudelaire, Chil. bk. ... Newcastle
 Euterpe, Haw. ship ... Newcastle
 Star of Italy, Haw. ship ... Newcastle
 Novelty, Am. schr. ... Newcastle
 Robert Sudden, Am. bk. ... Newcastle
 Addenda, Am. bktn. ... Newcastle
 Louisiana, Am. schr. ... Newcastle
 Yosemite, Am. ship ... Newcastle
 Lizzie Vance, Am. schr. ... Newcastle
 Bear, Am. ship ... Newcastle
 Win. Bowden, Am. schr. ... Newcastle
 Colma, Am. bk. ... Newcastle
 H. Hackfeld, Ger. bk. ... Liverpool
 Kilmorey, Br. ship ... London
 J. C. Glade, Ger. bk. ... London
 Kinfauns, Br. bk. ... London
 La Escepa, Br. bk. ... New York
 Pooking Suey, Haw. bk. ... New York
 Helen Brewer, Haw. ship ... New York
 Obed Baxter, Am. bk. ... New York
 Iolani, Haw. bk. ... New York
 Chas. E. Moody, Am. ship ... Norfolk
 Irigard, Am. bktn. ... S. F.
 R. P. Rihet, Haw. bk. ... S. F.
 Emma Claudina, Am. schr. ... Eureka
 Emma Claudina, Am. schr. ... Eureka
 Lillebonne, Am. schr. ... Gray's Harbor
 Lillebonne, Am. schr. ... Gray's Harbor
 Amelia, Am. bktn. ... Blakeley

The German S. S. Tai Pa, Schult, master, arrived yesterday afternoon fifteen days from Hakodate, Japan. She has on board 14,128 bags of bromine, consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
 Per stmr. Waiakale, from Kilauea, May 9.—Mrs. J. S. Walker, Miss C. Walker.
 From Waiakale, per stmr. Kilauea, May 9.—Miss Ensign, W. R. Ensign, P. A. Jacobs.
 From Kapa, per stmr. James Makee, May 10.—C. F. Grotte.
 From Kapa ports, per stmr. Mikahala, May 11.—H. Krueger, A. C. Lucas, Cui Chock and 7 on deck.
 From the Colonies, per C. A. S. S. Mowera, May 11.—Misses Gray (2), Miss Payne, Miss Daft, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Daft, Mrs. Gray, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Daft and 74 through.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australia, May 11.—P. Barton, Wm. Bernard, wife and child, Harry Cashman, Mrs. M. Clark, Miss E. Clark, W. B. Clark, Mr. Clark, Miss J. Colvin, Harry Connor, Edw. G. Cooke, Miss J. B. Cook, Miss Arlene, Creter, Robt. Dunbar, J. R. Galt, wife and two children, Jas. F. Giles, Miss Viola Gillette, Miss Glorine, Dr. A. G. Hodgins, W. G. Irwin, wife and maid, Miss Irwin and maid, H. Stuart Johnson, Miss Madeline Lack, Miss I. Lowell, Miss Lizzie McCoy, Miss Nellie McCoy, Miss McEvoy, A. McGregor and wife, Sam Marion, J. W. Mason, Miss Helen Merrill, E. T. Niebling, J. B. O'Sullivan, Arthur Pacie and wife, Miss M. Parnell, C. Prochazka, Jr., and wife, J. M. Robertson, Jno. H. Schulthels, Miss Emma Siegel, M. J. Strienling and wife, V. L. Tenney and wife, Jas. Wakefield, Hugh Ward and wife, Dr. T. E. Wetzel, G. M. Whitney.

Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, May 9.—Miss H. Van Derlin, Miss E. Van Derlin, George Klengel, C. Kaiser, Alexander Mitchell, Dr. P. Livermore, C. R. Collins, C. M. Le Blond, T. B. Ahleung, Mrs. Helen Rowland, Mrs. McCriston, Mrs. Robert Collins, H. M. Martin and wife, Christian Conrad, Mrs. Annie Kaholokaki, Miss Maria Mabry, A. N. Kepolaki, P. M. Hatch, A. J. Singer, C. B. Wells, M. Louison and wife, Thomas Ryan.

For Kahului and other Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 9.—H. P. Baldwin, F. W. Beardslee, A. Hocking, R. Putman, E. W. Christie, Lee Chu, Yee Chin, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. De Fries, Rev. S. K. Kaalua.

For Seattle, Tacoma, via Hilo, per S. S. Garonne, May 9.—Alan Clark, R. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee, Mrs. J. Hoover, Miss J. Hoover, Mr. Wolcott, Miss Polly, Mrs. Ferry and child, Miss Sprague, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Weirich, A. E. Weirich and three children, W. L. McCabe, W. C. Renney, Mrs. W. A. MacDonald, Mrs. F. H. Osgood, J. R. Wiegler, R. F. Brown, William Fink, Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis, Mrs. R. H. Bennett, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Stocking, Mrs. Richardson, E. E. Caine and wife, Mrs. Pritchard and three children.

For Lahaina, Kona and Kau, per stmr. W. G. Hall, May 9.—Mrs. Maria Akl, Mrs. Baker and child, Miss M. K. Kilauea, Mrs. Henry Mohoa, Shiyama, Father Mathias, W. R. Castle, Mrs. J. N. Robinson, Mrs. Ahmi, Mrs. Amehona, S. W. Kaal, W. C. Achi, J. D. Paris.

For Honokaa and Kilauea, per stmr. Noeau, May 9.—Mrs. Kaapa, Jessie Kaapa, Tenia Kaapa, Miss Greenfield.

For Victoria and Vancouver, per S. S. Mowera, May 11.—Miss P. Lawrence, W. C. Weedon, Dr. and Mrs. George Herbert and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Maxon and three children, V. M. Fulcher, A. B. Wood, W. J. Gallagher, Mrs. K. W. Cooper and daughter, J. M. Dowsett, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Graham, George S. Wells, H. H. Terry, Mrs. L. Lampe, G. C. Hatch, P. L. Rosenthal and five steerage. Thirty-five bags of mail were sent.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The activity on the sugar plantations of the Hawaiian Islands is making lots of business for the transportation companies, says the Chronicle, and the carrying capacity of the Australia is being taxed to the utmost to find room for the big consignments of heavy machinery on their way to the Islands. Captain Howard spent all of yesterday refusing freight, and Stevedore Oleson spent most of last night trying to crowd what had already been received into the vessel's hold. She will sail this afternoon, loaded to the full limit and with a full passenger list.

The ship William Mitchell, now at Port Angeles, Puget Sound, brought from Hilo an unwilling passenger. He is a Japanese pilot, who took the Mitchell out of the harbor. There was a stiff breeze blowing at the time, and the Mitchell struck a reef which soon left the sampans behind. When she was in sight, and the weather was too nasty to warrant waiting for them. The question now is whether the pilot will draw his pay for the whole time out. A British ship out of San Francisco had a similar case once, and was obliged to pay the pilot's wages for his six months' trip to Liverpool and back.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
 By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
 Lieutenant, United States Navy.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The Helene departed at 5 p. m. yesterday for regular ports.
 The Mikahala left yesterday at 2 p. m. for Niihau and Kaula.
 The W. G. Hall will arrive this afternoon from Maui and Hawaii ports.
 The Robert Lewers sails for San Francisco today with a full cargo of sugar.

The Archer sailed from San Francisco for Hilo, May 6.

The Roderick Dhu, Johnson master, was to have left San Francisco for Hilo May 9.

The tug Iroquois holds sway alone in naval war, being the only United States vessel now in port.

The Australia brought word that over 500 tons of freight was left by her on the dock at San Francisco.

The schooner Defiance, Blom master, sailed for San Francisco yesterday with 15,992 bags sugar, valued at \$72,996.17.

The J. A. Cummins, which arrived about noon yesterday, brought 1000 bags of Waimanalo sugar, 100 bags of Heela and a lot of Waiakale rice.

The long expected material for the Manna Loa has arrived, and repairs will be rushed in order to put her in commission at the earliest possible date.

C. H. Humphries, of the Mowera, retires as purser of that vessel on arrival at Vancouver. He will be succeeded by Mr. Young, late of the Warrimoo and Aorangi.

"The Irish Navy" was one of the many toasts at the banquet of the National Board of Transportation, given at the close of the annual convention held at New Orleans last month. The toast was ably responded to by the founder and Commodore of the said navy, M. Moran.

The second mate of the Andrew Welch had a slight accident befall him yesterday afternoon. He was at work on the roof of the donkey house and in some manner slipped off. He struck on the small of his back and for some few minutes made strenuous efforts to catch his breath. A doctor was called but found the patient resting easy.

The barkentine Kilikita arrived in port Wednesday evening from Port Gamble, via Kaunakakai, Molokai. At the latter place she discharged a consignment of dressed and rough lumber and plies for the American Sugar Co. For this port she has 300,000 feet of lumber consigned to Wilder & Co. The Kilikita is the first foreign vessel to touch at Molokai. Capt. Cauter is accompanied by his wife and daughter.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Pond, Hilo, March 19.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
 Am. stmr. City of Columbia, Milnor, Hilo, Dec. 11.
 Haw. schr. Honolulu, Thronagley, Newcastle, April 6.

Am. ship S. P. Hitchcock, Hilo, April 12.

Am. schr. Erskine S. Phelps, Graham, San Francisco, April 16.

Am. ship Iroquois, Thompson, New York, April 19.

Am. schr. W. H. Talbot, Banneche, Newcastle, April 24.

Am. schr. H. ... Bendixon, Olsen, Newcastle, April 25.

Am. schr. Fort George, Morse, San Francisco, April 25.

Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, San Francisco, April 26.

Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Goodman, San Francisco, April 27.

Haw. bk. Hinana, Dearborn, Newcastle, April 28.

Am. ship Aryan, Whittier, Norfolk, April 28.

Am. schr. Repeat, Olsen, Port Blakely, April 30.

Am. schr. F. S. Redfield, Birkholm, Port Gamble.

Am. schr. Otille Fjord, Segothorst, Eureka, April 30.

Am. bktn. Geo. C. Perkins, Maas, Newcastle, May 2.

Am. bk. Toppallant, Lundwaldt, Port Blakely, May 3.

Am. bk. C. D. Bryant, Colley, San Francisco, May 4.

Am. schr. Fred E. Sander, Svenson, Port Ludlow, May 4.

Am. bktn. W. H. Dimond, Nilson, San Francisco, May 8.

Haw. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco, May 8.

Am. schr. Golden Shore, Rasmussen, Newcastle, May 8.

Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, San Francisco, May 8.

Am. schr. Jessie Minor, Whitney, Eureka, May 9.

S. S. Tai Pa, Schult, Hakodite, May 11.

S. S. Australia, Houdlette, San Francisco, May 11.

Kilauea Art League.

Thursday evening next is the time appointed for the first view of the Kilauea Art League. This occasion is the opening reception intended for members and their invited friends. The exhibition will be open to the public each morning and for certain evenings for the two weeks following. Pictures have been somewhat delayed by the late arrival of framing material, but the committee of selection and hanging will soon be at work in order to have everything in readiness at the appointed time.

Post Honolulu Court.

A general court martial is appointed to meet at Honolulu, H. I., at 11 o'clock, May 15th, for the trial of prisoners who may be brought before it. Detailed for service on this court are Maj. M. W. Wood, surgeon; Capt. Adam Slaker, Charles B. Satterlee and Frederick Marsh, and Second Lieut. Wright Smith and G. R. Hancock, all of the Sixth Artillery, with First Lieut. D. W. Ketcham, Sixth Artillery, acting as Judge Advocate.

FOR BASE BALL.

Enthusiasm Aroused and Play is Assured.

Old Stars in the Field Again—Battery I of the Sixth Artillery—A Meeting of Players.

Large bodies start slowly but when they move they go with a rush. It has been definitely settled that Honolulu is to have a base ball season, and it is to be started at once.

The article which appeared in yesterday's Advertiser awakened the players to the state of affairs. They realized that unless something was done quickly base ball for this year would be a negative quantity.

An informal meeting was held at about 10 o'clock. It was decided that the Wela Ka Hao team should disband and be replaced by the old Star team. This was done in order to start fresh on the theory that a new broom sweeps clean. "Dick" Davis resigned as manager and Jock Carter was appointed. Al Moore will remain captain. A meeting will be held at 7:30 this evening at which all players are urgently requested to be present. Important business will come up and affairs will be placed on a running basis.

The plan is to have a three-team league, consisting of the Stars, Kamehameha and Battery I. The "Kam" players are ready to play at short notice. The first game will be played on the 24th, the Queen's birthday. The Stars will face the boys from Battery I.

The Artillery lads are enthusiastic over the project. Yesterday they had two full nines out on the parade grounds and from the article of ball they put up in practice it is safe to say that the contests will be close and exciting.

"We hope they do form a league," said one of the best of the soldier players. "We do not play like national-leaguers, but with practice we can put up a fair game. We want to play for sport's sake, not only to win. The members of the artillery team will be chosen as much for their gentlemanly qualities as for their playing ability. As far as we are concerned the games will be played in a square and manly way."

If Honolulu does have a base ball season, and it seems certain that it will, it will be due in a great measure to the efforts of Duke McNichol. Yesterday he flew around and button-holed every player he met. The result was that enthusiasm was started and plans arranged.

THE REGULARS WILL RELIEVE VOLUNTEERS.

State Troops on Luzon Are Soon to Be Replaced and Returned.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Arrangements are being made at the War Department to expedite the transportation of reinforcements to Gen. Oles as much as possible, but owing to unforeseen obstacles it has been found necessary to postpone the departure of the transport Sherman, which will be ready to sail for Manila on May 22d. The Sixth Infantry, which was to have started from San Francisco on the 5th, will not be able to get away until the Sherman is ready to sail. That regiment, as well as the Sixteenth Infantry, is in the vicinity of San Francisco, and will start across the Pacific as soon as the transports are available.

Gen. Corbin said today that no change had been made in the plans of the department regarding the sending of reinforcements to the Philippines to take the place of the volunteer troops who are to be brought home, and that so far as he knew the orders for the movement of the Nineteenth Infantry from Porto Rico to Manila, after a short stop at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, will be carried out.

MILES TO BE SAVED.

NEW YORK, May 3.—A Journal special from Washington says: President McKinley has decided that the court of inquiry has dealt too severely with Maj. Gen. Miles, Inspector Gen. Breckinridge and Maj. John D. Black. The President objects specifically, it is stated, to features of the court's report which arraigned Gen. Miles and Gen. Breckinridge for dereliction of duty. The President can, therefore, be counted on to disapprove such recommendations of the "embalmed beef" court as reflect in any manner on the authority of Gen. Miles to make his allegations, or the time at which he saw fit to make them public, which was before the War Investigating Commission.

BERESFORD AND AUTOMOBILES.

LONDON, April 29.—Lord Charles Beresford came forth this week as a warm advocate of automobile cars. He attributed the congestion of the streets to the use of horses, and said: "While I was in New York I was supplied with a motor car which had the appearance of a cab and the manners of a kangaroo, but it always got me safely to my destination."

Beresford also pointed out how much

Great Britain is behind the times in the use of electricity. He was amazed, he said, to see how much work was done by electricity on board American warships where the English use steam.

Back in the States.

J. MARTIN MILLER returned to San Francisco by the transport Grant. Mr. Miller is a newspaper correspondent, and is well known in Honolulu. He recently published an interesting article on Hawaii which appeared in one of the Australia papers. He has been to Manila also.

Professor Sam P. French, principal of Punahou Preparatory school, sails on the July steamer for Victoria, where he will spend the summer vacation.

Brig. Gen. Hale was slightly wounded at Manila. So was Col. Hawkins, of the Tenth Pennsylvania.

MAPS, MAPS, MAPS, of Honolulu, just issued by the Hawaiian Gazette Co., von Holt Block, King street. Secure one before they are all gone. 50 cents each.

REGISTRATION NOTICE.

The Board of Registration of voters for the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai will hold meetings as follows: Monday and Tuesday, May 8th and 9th, 1899, 9 A. M. to 12 M. and 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., Lahaina Court House.

Wednesday, May 10, 1899, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., Olowalu Plantation Office.

Friday and Saturday, May 12th and 13th, 1899, Pukoo Court House, Molokai.

Adjourned meetings and evening sessions will be held when necessary.

F. W. HARDY,
 F. WITTEKOP,
 R. C. SEARLE,
 Board of Registration for Maui, Molokai and Lanai. 2968-29

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed executor under the last will and testament of Low How, deceased, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu:

Notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of said Low How, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned at the office of Hyman Brothers, on Queen street, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date hereof or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated, Honolulu, May 3, 1899.
 ISIDOR RUBINSTEIN,
 Executor under the last will and testament of Low How, deceased.
 2969-41F

NOTICE

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HONOKAA SUGAR COMPANY.

Shareholders in the above company are requested forthwith to deliver their Certificates of Stock to the Secretary for the purpose of having same re-issued in shares of the denomination of \$20.00 each. The Secretary will issue receipts for Certificates delivered him which can be held by the owner (or other party at interest), until such time as the \$20 shares are delivered. No Certificates for \$20 shares will be issued until all Certificates for \$100 shares are surrendered.

W. LANZ,
 Secretary Honokaa Sugar Company,
 Dated Honolulu, May 4, 1899.

The Stockbook of the Honokaa Sugar Company, will be closed to transfers from May 4 to May 15th inclusive.

W. LANZ,
 Secretary Honokaa Sugar Company,
 Dated Honolulu, May 4, 1899.
 5224-2969-31

PURE - BRED POULTRY!
 Eggs for Hatching.

PURE BRED Fowls and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.

Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.

Prices furnished on application.

WALTER C. WEEDON,
 Eastlawn, Punahou, Honolulu, H. I.

PATENT, BACK JOURNALS & LEDGERS

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Martha Dunleavy vs. Frank Jay Dunleavy.

The Republic of Hawaii:

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:
 You are commanded to summon Frank Jay Dunleavy, defendant in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the May term thereof